

## The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(Including Sundays)  
By The Washington Times Company,  
THE M'NEELY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.  
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.  
G. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$1.50.  
Six Months, \$1.00. Three Months, 50c.  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington,  
D. C., as second class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1914.

## TRUTH IN DUE TIME.

Whatever may be the general opinion held in this country of the resentment of German-American citizens at the attitude of the American press—which is frankly aligned with the Triple Entente in the present war—there are certain developments that they properly protest against.

One is the disposition to accept as true various reports that reach this country of the treatment of American citizens in Germany. Some of the stories are so manifestly absurd as to carry their own contradiction. Others may or may not be true. Many of them must be gross exaggerations. And when all is said it was not to be expected, in the midst of such excitement and passion as were engendered by the sudden precipitation of Europe into general war, that the innocent nationals of a neutral would not be subjected to a good many inconveniences, and in some cases to real danger.

We shall learn the truth in good time and then we shall know how to regard the treatment of American citizens in Germany. There are hundreds of them there, and not all of them are hysterical persons who do not know the difference between what was reasonably to be anticipated in such circumstances and what amounted to betrayal of a duty toward a friendly power.

Until we have information that is reliable it is far better to take much that we read concerning the abuses of Americans with a grain of salt.

## NEW HAVEN SETTLEMENT.

The New Haven railroad has given up the fight and surrendered to Attorney General McReynolds. After refusing flatly to accept the Government's terms for a dissolution of the system and defiantly permitting the Department of Justice to file a petition for its dissolution, the corporation now decides that discretion is better part of valor, and has reached an agreement under which the civil suit will be withdrawn and an agreed decree presented to the Federal court in charge of the case.

It appears, if reports of the agreement may be accepted as accurate in detail, that the New Haven gets rather better terms than it was offered before the Government filed suit. The question whether it may keep the Sound steamship lines is yet to be determined by the arbitration of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the New Haven system south of Boston is not to be broken up; it will retain its entrance into Boston over its own tracks.

On the other hand, it is required completely to dissociate itself from the Boston and Maine. A year is permitted for disposal of its Boston and Maine stock. This was the point on which the New Haven formerly declined to make terms; it feared that acceptance of such an ultimatum would force it to sacrifice the Boston and Maine stock or, possibly, even to sell it to some hostile railway interest, like the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific. It is understood now that the various interests have in effect agreed that there is not to be any unreasonable and impossible harrying of the corporation; it is not to be forced to make sacrifices in order to clean up its affairs within a time limit; but none the less it is required to clean them up, and in a way that will end transportation monopoly in New England.

## A BALTIMORE TIP.

Baltimore has formally filed a protest with the Federal Reserve Board against the selection of Richmond as the site of the regional reserve bank for the territory that includes Baltimore; thus making Baltimore nominally tributary to a city very much smaller and commercially less important.

Why Richmond should have been preferred to Baltimore has been the theme of much discussion. Just by way of a friendly tip to the Maryland metropolis, one little detail may be mentioned here which will perhaps suggest a new phase of this question.

Baltimore has long been desirous of developing its potentialities as a grain-exporting market. Grain cannot be exported from Baltimore unless it can be attracted there by the market conditions.

Last year a large share of the wheat raised in certain sections of Maryland naturally tributary to

Baltimore and not naturally tributary to Richmond was sold to Richmond in preference to Baltimore, because Richmond paid the better prices and because there was more confidence among dealers that they would get a "square deal" in grades at Richmond.

This was true, in the face of the fact that the distances to Richmond were much greater than to Baltimore, and that the railroad rate was higher.

The same condition is prevailing this year. Richmond is drawing wheat away from Baltimore's inside territory, because Richmond pays the price and provides the terms that command it.

Perhaps some consideration of the reasons why these things are true of the grain markets of the two cities would enlighten the people of Baltimore as to other conditions that inure to the disadvantage of their town.

## WHY MEAT IS HIGH.

Just why the price of meat in the United States should go up, at a time when it is more difficult than usual to export it, has been demanding explanation recently. It would not be so very difficult to explain why the home price should rise if the foreign market were taking exceptional quantities; but the understanding has been that there has not been shipping to handle any very great amount of American meats for Europe.

When the war broke out, there was in one cold storage plant in Washington a number of carloads of frozen meats, belonging to big packing concerns with headquarters in the West. To these concerns came a sudden demand for shipment of all the meat they could scrape together. It is quite without precedent that Washington's storage warehouses should be used as depots from which to distribute such products. As a rule, Washington handles meat for the local consumption only. Those few carloads which were on hand had been sent here with the expectation of being doled out to the local trade.

But the demand from abroad was instant and insistent. Washington was ordered to forward all the meat it could spare, to Boston; and the local storage concerns were well-nigh emptied in order to meet that demand. Their supplies will be replenished as soon as the packers are able to give attention; the first business in hand was to get cargo for a boat that was going out of Boston, presumably for Antwerp; and wherever there was meat within reach, it was commandeered for that cargo.

This incident suggests the kind of experience that may befall from time to time throughout the war. In no single regard will the warring European countries suffer more than in this matter of meat supplies. An army can steal livestock rather more easily than anything else, because the livestock can transport itself on its own legs. Already the dispatches have brought numerous accounts of the armies seizing stock wherever they have gone. Even when they pay good prices for what they take, the effect on supplies is the same: there will be no crop of calves, pigs, lambs, next year, because there will be no sires and dams to breed them, no farmers at home to attend to the business.

How many people realize that right here in Washington we have been getting and using Australian meat for several months past? Just what proportion it has borne to the total local consumption is difficult to ascertain; but a good many carloads of it have come to this market. That will pretty nearly all be diverted, it is expected, to Liverpool and Antwerp, whence it will be distributed to the friendly countries that need it. As soon as this supply is taken away from our big American cities along the Atlantic, the American supply must fill the vacuum; and that means inevitably a further rise in prices.

## WAR REVENUES.

Mr. Sereno Payne has been described as chuckling over the fact that special war revenue measures will require to be passed, in order to make up the deficit caused by reduced importations and corresponding fall in the revenue at the customs houses. Mr. Payne is quoted as suggesting that all this would be unnecessary if the Payne-Aldrich measure were in effect, and proposing to restore those rates.

If the Payne-Aldrich rates would be high enough, in this emergency, to produce the revenue now needed, they would be too high for ordinary times; they would produce a surplus over normal necessities.

But they probably would not do that. The Dingley rates—if we may accept the assurances often given us by Mr. Payne and Mr. Aldrich—were on the whole higher than the Payne-Aldrich rates. The Dingley rates were in effect when the Spanish-American war broke out; and it promptly became necessary to sup-

plement them with extraordinary internal revenue measures.

For the purpose of insuring against gibes from the Paynes and the Aldrichs, why doesn't the Underwood Committee on Ways and Means go back to the legislation of 1898, carve out the chapters which deal with the raising of extraordinary internal revenues, and introduce them to meet the present emergency? They were good enough for a Republican Administration, operating under a Republican tariff; they ought therefore to be unobjectionable in a Democratic time. At least, it is difficult to see how Republican taunts could be very effectively leveled against them.

## HISTORY'S SECRETS.

Twelve days have passed since the fateful August 1. Swiftly as the Franco-Prussian war was conducted, that length of time did not suffice in 1870 to bring even the outposts of the two armies together. In these twelve days one seventy-two-hour battle has been fought, with reported casualties almost as heavy as at Gettysburg. There has been actual invasion by the French of Alsace. British troops have been thrown into Belgium. But, despite all these happenings, no authentic word reaches us as to where the big battles of the war are likely to be fought, or what the main plan of either the French or German staff may be. In 1870, a little of it could at least be guessed, because of the enormous force of Germans that was pouring into Lorraine and lower Alsace. But three weeks went by before the indications became certain, and then only because a quick succession of French defeats lifted the veil, if, indeed, they did not actually determine what was behind it.

The world is today far more keen as to what is before it than it was in 1870. The things we do not know about it are appalling. In twelve days we have had hardly an indication that two great countries of Europe, Germany and Russia, are at war at all. Yet somewhere vast Russian armies are rolling up; and German and Austrian armies almost as vast are preparing to resist or attack them.

On the western side one battle has been fought. Curiously enough, the three German corps reported individually as engaged at Liege on Friday are the identical three which were named early in the week as the first forces to invade Belgium. In other words, though these three corps gradually united in the attack, no reinforcements have apparently been brought up to Liege itself from the rear.

Where, then, is the army of which these were presumably the vanguard? By all tokens, the Germans are in possession of the town of Liege, while the forts still hold out, but fighting has dwindled to a long-distance duel between siege guns. What part of German strategy is it that sends an army into a town from which it cannot operate freely, yet refrains from rear attack upon the forts while the big guns are pointed in the opposite direction?

In the south the French have invaded Alsace. They came across the frontier with losses which the latest dispatches fix at 100 killed and wounded. They find Muelhausen, a fortified city, practically deserted. They may even have taken Colmar, a much more strongly fortified place, without serious opposition. And, against such movements as these we hear only of a German force of indeterminate strength resting at Breisach and a beggarly single corps of Austrians rushing to its assistance.

In Luxembourg, 100,000 German soldiers began twelve days ago to avail themselves of the duchess's hospitality. How many are there now? If they are there, what are they there for? Where are the French—not the French regiments, but the life-and-blood resources of the republic? Where have those 20,000 or 100,000 English troops disappeared to, and how much of a show do they make in the force they have joined?

There are skirmishes everywhere; skirmishes which, in Napoleon's day, would have been called engagements and battles. But the world's-war army of the year 1914 has yet to appear anywhere. Still less have we an indication of where it may go or what is to stop it. Certainly it is vastly easier to read history in a comfortable armchair than intelligently to watch it grow. And never was the world more impatient to come to the crucial chapter.

## CROSSER A WINNER.

Congressman "Bob" Crosser of Cleveland was renominated in the primary as Democratic candidate in his district. Crosser's campaign was very largely made on Washington issues. His services as a member of the Committee on District of Columbia was the chief subject of discussion. Crosser introduced the bill providing for public ownership of the street railway lines; he conducted the fight for it in the District Committee, and by a brilliant bit of

management got it favorably reported.

But the Democratic machine at Cleveland had decided that it didn't like Crosser. It set out to defeat him, and at the beginning of that enterprise it got his district gerrymandered by the legislature so that he was thrown into the same district with Congressman Bulkley. The latter was the organization choice, and it was expected that Crosser would easily be downed.

He wasn't. He went out and told the people all about what he was trying to do for Washington, and why Washington needed it done. The people of that district rose up and renominated Crosser on his Washington record. With organization, cash, and influence against him, he polled 3,666 votes to 3,252 for Bulkley. Even Mayor Baker supported Bulkley, and the whole force of his municipal administration was thrown that way.

What a magnificent thing it would be for Washington if a few more districts around the country could be induced to think just a little, now and then, of the needs of the National Capital.

But what a tough thing it would be on some folks now in Congress, if their home districts should develop a sentiment of sympathy and fellow-feeling for Washington! Some political lives would be lopped mighty short.

For instance, those of Johnson and Winslow.

## Resurfacing Orders Sent Out by Commissioners

Orders were issued today by the Engineer Department for the resurfacing of several streets. Those named were: M street southwest, from Half to Third; estimated cost, \$11,000; assessment against property owners, \$2.10 per front foot.

L street northwest, between Fourth and Sixth; \$1,000; assessment, \$2.10.

Fifteen-and-a-half street northwest, between Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues northwest; \$1,500; assessment, \$2.10.

Maryland avenue northeast, between Sixth and Fifteenth; \$3,600; assessment, \$1.50.

The average age of asphalt pavements in Washington is twenty-five years. Certain of the streets to be resurfaced, Commission Newman said, may present a good appearance, but close inspection shows them to be patched and repatched.

## Suffragists Plan Gala Meeting at Atlantic City

A great suffrage meeting, the object of which is to raise funds for the fall campaign, is to be held at Atlantic City, August 23, under the auspices of the Congressional Committee of the National American Association for Women Suffrage. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the Washington office, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Senator Borah, under the auspices of the speakers. Miss Mary Brennan, formerly of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage and who recently left that organization to become a member of the National Association, will preside at the meeting.

To help swell the melting pot contributions, a suffrage meeting is to be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock on the roof of the Hotel Hamilton, under the auspices of the Anthony League. A special meeting is being arranged for it, it is stated, into which contributions of gold and silver may be dropped. The speakers will be Mrs. Wesley M. Stoner, Mrs. Nanette B. Paul and Mrs. Gloria Smith Tinnin. Mrs. Anna E. Hensley, president of the league will preside.

## Haitian Soldiers Turn Churches Into Stables

Churches of the Baptist, Catholic, and Seventh-Day Adventist denominations in Grande Riviere, Haiti, have been turned into stables by the soldier-participants in the revolution. A message that has just been received at the Seventh-Day Adventist headquarters at Takoua Park, Haiti, reads: "The entire city of Grande Riviere has been pillaged and many homes burned. Not a house was spared in the pillaging, and in the Baptist, Catholic, and Adventist churches every piece of furniture was demolished and the edifices used as stables for the soldiers' horses. The organs were used to entertain the soldiers, and doors and windows were added to the furniture that was used as firewood."

## Dodges Man-of-War.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 12.—The steamer Vulcan, of the Standard Oil fleet, which was carrying a German flag, has put into the harbor here to avoid capture by British warships now off the Atlantic coast.

## Concert Today

By the United States Marine Band, At the Capitol, 5 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.  
March, "The Washington Post" Solina  
Overture, "Rakoczy" Keler-Bela  
Caprice, "The Flatterer" Ellenberg  
Sonata for "Sweethearts" Herbert  
Waltz, "The Debutante" Santelmann  
Grand Fantasia, "The Pearl Fish" Bisset  
Finale from "Symphonie Pastorale" Maceppa  
March, "Song of the Blue Bird" Good  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

## By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band,

at 4 p. m.  
EMIL A. FENSTAD, Assistant Director.  
March, "Kaiser Friedrich" Lewis  
Overture, "Colleen Bawn" Beyer  
Solo for Trombone, "The Two Grenadiers" Schumann  
Grand Selection, "Macbeth" Verdi  
Rag Characteristic, "Notoriety" Widmer  
Medley, "Popular Remick Hits" Lampe  
Finale, "Mazette" Courquin  
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

## Capitol Hill History Club Studies Swiss

Program for the Opening Term Will Take Wilhelm Tell and the Battle of Morgarten for Subjects.

By J. R. HILDEBRAND.

The Capitol Hill History Club has kept strictly to its announced purpose when it was formed, seventeen years ago.

"The object of the club," declares its constitution, "is the study of history and various literary work, to be provided for by a yearly program committee."

Through the efforts of these program committees, the yearly courses of study afforded club members have resulted in making the club one of the most successful organizations of its kind in Washington.

Year by year the club has selected one country for the winter's work, and it has not only studied the actual historical progress of this country, but it has inquired into the historical settings of these lands, their manners, customs, art, literature, and religion.

In this manner Egypt, India, England, Germany, France, Italy, South American nations, Mexico, Holland, Spain were taken up. A study of the United States also was made by States and groups of States.

During the coming year Switzerland will be the club's subject. The program for the entire year already has been outlined and topics assigned members for papers.

## Readings From "William Tell."

The geography of Switzerland and its early history will be presented by two members at the first meeting this fall, on October 14. Then the "League of 1291," William Tell, and the Battle of Morgarten and the League of 1315 will be considered. At the same time readings on Switzerland, and from literature relating to Switzerland, such as Schiller's "William Tell" will be given.

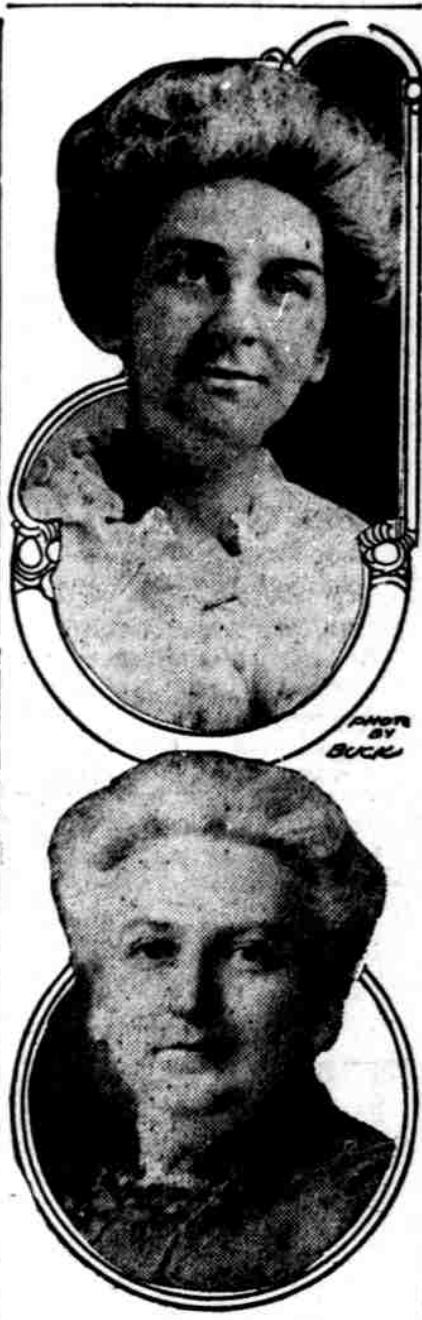
The flora and fauna, the lakes and rivers, the national arts and industries, the cities, the Swiss women and their home life, winter sports, Alpine tunnels and passes, the military history, the music and poets and the legends of the land will form the subjects of papers which are designed to help toward a better understanding of the annals of this nation. The club also compiles a list of standard reference books on each winter's subject for its members.

Membership to the club is limited to twenty-four members. Since its formation there has been a waiting list. All of its members must be active in preparation of the work assigned them, regular in attendance at meetings, and they are dropped from the rolls.

Meetings are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. An interesting variation of these regular meetings are the four luncheons given by the club. The club is divided, for the purpose of these luncheons, into four sections, of six members each. The members of each section plan one of the luncheons. Guests are invited and the president of the District Federation of Women Clubs always is asked to attend.

## Member of Federation.

The club is an active member of the federation, and many of its mem-



Above—Mrs. L. B. Stine, President Capitol Hill History Club and (below) Mrs. Court F. Wood, Critic.

bers are members of clubs doing work along other lines. But the club as a whole limits its activities strictly to the study of historical and literary subjects. All papers read before it are prepared by its own members.

The present officers of the club are Mrs. L. B. Stine, president; Mrs. George H. Felt, vice president; Mrs. M. B. Granger, secretary; Mrs. Charles Fisher, treasurer; Mrs. Court F. Wood, critic, and Mrs. Mattox, delegate to the federation.

His first words on entering the club were: "I am a member of the club, and I am a member of the club."

Many prominent club women have been members of the club, and many others are now on its rolls. Among the list of past presidents are Mrs. A. Patten, Mrs. A. D. Gaston, Mrs. F. E. McCarty, Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Mrs. J. B. Fletcher, Mrs. A. M. Condra, Mrs. A. C. Webb, Mrs. I. N. Fluckey, Mrs. W. E. Cochran, Mrs. C. F. Wood, Mrs. J. E. Nichol, Mrs. H. B. Mattox, Mrs. Jason Waterman, Mrs. J. C. Welden, Mrs. C. D. Glass, Mrs. J. A. Moyer, and Mrs. T. F. Burke.

The emblem of the club is an American flag. A copy of the flag appears on the cover of each of its year books.

## Truths By Women Who Know Welfare Work Among Girls in South America Y. W. C. A. Missionary Work

The young women of Washington who appreciate the advantages offered by the Young Women's Christian Association are glad to pass along some of these to their sisters in South America, where women making their living alone are subject to more dangers and have fewer privileges than the army of self-supporting American women. This article by Miss Heloise Brainerd tells how the missionary branch of the Y. W. C. A., organized under the name of the South American Club, arouses interest and raises funds to support the general secretary of the only Y. W. C. A. in South America—at Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine Republic.

Miss Brainerd is president of the South American Club, being particularly fitted for the position through her connection with the Pan-American Union. All of the religious work of the Y. W. C. A. claims her attention. She is a member of one of its chief committees, and is active in the interests of the Monday Evening Club, the College Woman's Club, and the Consumers' League.

By MISS HELOISE BRAINERD.

Most Washingtonians know what the Young Women's Christian Association stands for—friendliness, helpfulness, good times, better health, greater efficiency. Not everyone knows, however, that the association girls are trying to make it possible for others in distant lands to enjoy these same privileges.

The missionary branch of the Y. W. C. A. is known as the South American Club, because, while it promotes an interest in all missionary activities, the money it raises all goes toward maintaining association work in South America. The club pays part of the salary of the general secretary in Buenos Aires, Argentina. An attractive way of making contributions is the "day plan," that is, subscribing the amount which covers the salary of the general secretary in Buenos Aires for one day, and choosing the particular day in the year to which the contribution shall apply. The general secretary thus becomes the personal representative of the subscriber for the day chosen. One the last Sunday of each month during the winter the South American Club has charge of the 1:30 vesper service at the association rooms, 28 "F" street, and provides a speaker on some missionary topic. Home and foreign missionary clubs have been conducted, including a study of South America. The club also holds several weekly meetings each year, sometimes having a prominent speaker, a stereopticon lecture, or a supper, and delightful social gatherings.

At the annual banquet an address is made by one of the national secretaries or some well-known traveler in South America. Last winter the club had the privilege of entertaining its Buenos Aires representative, Miss Mary L. Thomas.

Has Broad Outlook. Miss Thomas is a thoroughly trained young woman, of broad outlook, and delightful personality, who is splendidly equipped for her difficult task as general secretary of the only Christian association for women in all South America. The city of Buenos Aires was chosen for the starting point in the southern continent, both because it is the largest city and because its young women probably have the greatest need for the help which the association offers. Buenos Aires is a very cosmopolitan city. German, Scandinavian, and American. There are women of fourteen nationalities on the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A., and the secretaries have to be conversant with many languages. Numbers of women from Europe, Asia, and Africa are apt to undertake that while salaries are high, living expenses are proportionately high.

Association Work. The association endeavors to meet the needs of the young women through its employment bureau, boarding home, lunchroom, recreational facilities, including a roof garden, and religious and educational departments similar to those in Washington. Foreign young women are much isolated, and many find a refuge from loneliness and temptation in the association. One girl

said: "In the United States I was always fond of the association, but I looked upon it largely as a place for recreation and self-improvement. Here in Buenos Aires I have found it a life-saver."

The Travelers' Aid is an important department. Upon request, the association meets young women arriving by boat or train, and puts them in touch with the employment they seek, aids them in finding a safe boarding-place, and counsels them in many situations that are full of peril for the unsophisticated. Often these girls come to Argentina alone to meet their sweethearts and be married there. The secretaries meet these girls and often act as bridesmaids. Sometimes a girl has to be cared for and sent home when circumstances make marriage impossible.

Roosevelt's Comment. In a recent article in The South American, of New York, Miss Thomas says: "During his recent visit to Argentina, Colonel Roosevelt paid a visit to the association, accompanied by the American minister. His first words on entering were: 'My time is limited. What I want to see most is the boarding department.' This he duly inspected, and at the close expressed himself characteristically: 'By George, but it's great!'"

In 1908 work for native Argentine girls was started, and has become very popular. Both Argentine and foreign residents are beginning to take an active interest in the work and to appreciate its value. The annual budget of \$26,000 is raised entirely in Argentina, only the salaries of the secretaries being supplied in the United States. It is the hope of the South American Club to meet all the needs of the Argentine girls, and to have a representative all their own in Buenos Aires.

## THE SILVER LINING

EDITED BY ARTHUR BAER.

Now we perceive why some soldiers wear iron hats. Last evening's thunder shower certainly took all the romance out of our bargain straw chapeau.

Was expecting trouble in Europe all along. Five Kings in one deck always started a ballyhoo in our neck of the woods.

POSSIBLY GEN. SHERMAN WAS RIGHT. Heligoland—Germany. Helsingfors—Finland.

The outcome of those Belgium battles rests wholly upon which side reaches the cable office first.

As yet, father has maintained a strict neutrality. Can't tell what will happen tho' if the fish don't run right Saturday afternoon.

Everything can't be blamed on the excessive humidity. Bar Harbor society folk who doled up as frogs, eels and snakes, had the space underneath their hats for rent long before excessive humidity got on the job.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ Glad I say that outside o' th' Senate, trusts, baseball leagues, political parties and several hundred other things, the United States is at peace.

Government may buy 30,000 ounces of silver during the next six

## What's on the Program in Washington

Today.

Massacre—St. John's Mite Association. Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 12; Federal City, No. 2; Columbian, No. 1, encampment. Knights of Pythias—Mt. Vernon, No. 8; Union, No. 22; Columbia, No. 28; Friendship Temple, No. 3; Pythian Sisters. National Union—Postoffice Department Council; Interior Department Council.

Amusements.

Columbia—"The Butterflies." 8:15 p. m. Polk—"The Woman in the Case." 8:15 p. m. Cosmo-Vaudeville. Glen Echo—All amusements. Chevy Chase Lake—Marine Band concert and dancing.

Tomorrow.

Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10; Excelsior, No. 11; St. John's, No. 22. Knights of Pythias—Harmony, No. 21. National Union—Washington Council, Fraternal Council.

Amusements.

Columbia—"The Butterflies." 8:15 and 8:30 p. m. Polk—"The Woman in the Case." 8:15 and 8:30 p. m. Cosmo-Vaudeville. Glen Echo—All amusements. Chevy Chase Lake—Marine Band concert and dancing.

Accounted For. "Is he a credit to his family?" "No, a debit."—Concord Herald.